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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 31st March 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	Urdu.			1892.	1892.	
	Monthly.					
1	Káyasth Pattriká ...	Lucknow ...	Debi Prasád ...	For March ...	March 31st ...	217 copies.
2	Káyasth Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Awadh Bihári Lál ...	„ February ...	„ 29th ...	267 „
3	Khattri Hitkári ...	Agra ...	Dina Náth ...	„ March ...	„ 31st ...	640 „
4	Safír-i-Kashmir ...	Moradabad ...	Avatár Krishn ...	„ February ...	„ 27th ...	500 „
	Tri-monthly.					
5	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Abid Ali ...	March 5th ...	„ 30th ...	347
6	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	„ 25th ...	„ 28th ...	200
7	Indian Graphic	Lucknow ...	Mahráj Krishn ...	February 29th ...	„ 30th ...	180 „
8	Latif-ul-Akhbár... ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Latif Khán.	March 25th ...	„ 28th ...	...
	Weekly.					
9	Agra Akhbár	Agra ...	Tajammul Hussain ...	„ 21st & 28th,	„ 26th & 31st,	262 copies.
10	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Ghulam Saíd ...	„ 9th, 16th & 23rd	„ 27th ...	...
11	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lál ...	„ 26th ...	„ 31st ...	158 „
12	Azád	„ ...	Ashraf Ali ...	„ 25th ...	„ 27th ...	250
13	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnám Singh ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	450 „
14	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	„ 24th ...	„ 31st ...	250 „

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(*concluded*).			1892.	1892.	
	Weekly.					
15	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasad ...	March 96th ...	March 28th ...	250 copies.
16	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 28th ...	„ 30th ...	446 „
17	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 24th ...	„ 28th ...	300 „
18	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád, Varmá	„ 23rd ...	„ 27th ...	300 „
19	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	„ 13th ...	„ „ ...	150 „
20	Kárnámah	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	„ 25th ...	„ „ ...	250 „
21	Káyasth Akhbár... ...	„ ...	Rudra Prasád ...	„ 8th ...	„ 31st ...	735 „
22	Káyasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 26th ...	„ 28th ...	300 „
23	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	„ „ ...	„ 29th ...	50 „
24	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	„ 21st & 28th,	„ 26th & 31st,	385 „
25	Naiyar-i-Ázam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	„ 21st ...	„ 27th ...	250 „
26	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	„ 28th ...	„ 31st ...	175 „
27	Najm-ul-Hind	Moradabad ...	Avatár Krishn ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 30th ...	275 „
28	Nasím-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	„ 23rd & 30th,	„ 25th & 31st,	450 „
29	Nasím-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Baldeo Prasád ...	„ 15th & 23rd,	„ 30th ...	89 „
30	Násir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ...	40 „
31	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 28th ...	250 „
32	Núr-ul-Anwár	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	„ 26th ...	„ 30th ...	196 „
33	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	450 „
34	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	„ 25th ...	„ 28th ...	160 „
35	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 24th ...	„ „ ...	325 „
36	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	„ 13th ...	„ 27th ...	150 „
37	Shula-i-Túr	Cawnpore ...	Prabhu Dayal, Bhargav.	„ 24th ...	„ 30th ...	100 „
38	Tamannái	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	„ „ ...	„ 27th ...	125 „
39	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	„ 20th ...	„ 25th ...	304 „
	Daily.					
40	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 25th to 31st,	„ 25th to 31st,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
41	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	„ 26th & 29th,	„ 28th & 31st,	464 copies (including 283 copies taken by Govt.)
	HINDI.					
	Bi-monthly.					
42	Vigya Brindaban ...	Brindaban (Muttra.)	Nannhe Lál ...	„ 15th ...	„ 27th ...	250 copies.
	Weekly.					
43	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 21st & 28th,	„ 25th & 31st,	105 „
44	Prayág Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth ...	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ...	400 „
	Daily.					
45	Hindustán	Kálákankar	Deva Charan ...	„ 24th to 30th,	„ 25th to 31st,	470 „
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Monthly.					
46	Mazhar-ul-Ziráat ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For March ...	„ 29th ...	115 „
	Weekly.					
47	Káshi Pattriká	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	March 25th ...	„ 28th ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
	Bi-weekly.					
48	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	„ 19th ...	„ 26th ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
49	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	„ 23rd ...	„ „ ...	293 „
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
50	Nyáya Sudhá	Harda ...	Wásudeva Bháskar...	„ „ ...	„ 25th ...	450 „
	GORKHA.					
	Weekly.					
51	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varma,	„ 25th ...	„ 28th ...	650 „

I.—Political and Foreign.

1. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 23rd March, observes that the Mahárája Gaekwar of Baroda has acquired a deep insight into the British system of administration and has lately been introducing important reforms. But it is to be regretted that His Highness is largely employing European officers in his state. He has lately obtained the services of Mr. Crawford, District and Sessions Judge of Thana, to revise the state laws. The appointment of Europeans to high posts in native states is objectionable, on the ground that the measure deprives native statesmen of the only field open to them for displaying their ability and talents; and that European officers cannot be expected to have the same regard for the religion and customs of the people as native officers. The *Subodh Sindhu* agrees with the *Native Opinion* of Bombay in thinking that the Mahárája Gaekwar should have availed himself of the services of the Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Mahadeva Govind Rande.

Employment of Europeans in Baroda.

Subodh Sindhu, Mar. 23rd, 1892.

2. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 28th March, gives an account of the installation of the Rája of Tehri in Garhwál by the Commissioner of Kumaun on the 17th idem, publishing the Commissioner's speech and the Rája's reply. There was a display of fireworks and the whole of Tehri was illuminated in honour of the happy occasion.

Installation of the Rája of Tehri, Garhwál.

Almora Akhbár, Mar. 28th, 1892.

3 The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 23rd March, says that the inquiry into the murder of General Azamul-din Khán commenced at Rámpur on the 19th idem. Asadullah Khán has been arrested, but his three brothers are still at large. The property of the suspects who have absconded has been confiscated. Abdullah Khán's was one of the most respectable families at Rámpur, but it has been entirely ruined on account of the murder case. The British troops which were located outside Rámpur have entered the city, and as assaults with knives are common at Rámpur, the Council of Regency has passed an Act with a view to check the evil. No trader will be allowed to sell knives without a license, and any man, except those classes of people who have been exempted from the operation of the Act, found carrying a knife on his person will be liable to a fine up to Rs. 100, or to imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years, or to both.

Rámpur murder case.

Nizám-ul-Mulk, Mar. 23rd, 1892.

4. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 25th March, is glad to hear that the Government of India has granted a pardon to Prince Birjis Kadar, and thanks the Government for its magnanimity and generosity. Probably the prince will be recognised as heir to the late King of Oudh and receive a suitable pension.

Grant of a pardon to Prince Birjis Kadar.

Azád, Mar. 25th, 1892.

II.—Administration.

5. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 21st March, complains that there has been an abnormal rise in the prices of food-grains throughout the country for some years past, and that great distress has prevailed among the poorer classes in consequence. The scarcity of grain has generally been attributed to the insufficient fall of rain and the large export of grain to England. The insufficient or untimely rainfall is a sign of divine displeasure, and therefore, in order to appease the wrath of God, men should mend their ways and refrain from sin. It is useless to appeal to Government to check the export of grain, inasmuch as it cannot be expected to have more sympathy for natives than for Englishmen. If European officers do not like to punish Europeans, who kill natives, through race feeling, they will never check the grain exports for the sake of natives and allow their countrymen to suffer from the dearth of wheat. If Government sometimes desires to show any sympathy to natives, the evil-minded *Pioneer* is ready to prevent it from doing so. The Secretary of State has sent instructions to the Government of India to the effect that no man should be allowed to die of starvation; but the *Pioneer* says that there is no distress in any part of the country. It will continue to deny the existence of any distress until the whole population has perished. If native cultivators and grain-dealers have any patriotism in them, they should not sell grain to European traders.

Scarcity of grain.

Almora-Akhbár, Mar. 21st, 1892.

HINDUSTÁN, Mar. 24th, 25th and 26th, 1892.

Sir Auckland Colvin's late speeches at Lucknow and Allahabad.

6. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 24th, 25th and 26th March, is glad to notice that Sir Auckland Colvin is a true friend to the talukdárs of Oudh and the Musalmáns. In his late speeches at the opening of the Colvin Institute at Lucknow and the laying of the foundation stone of the Muhammadan boarding house at Allahabad, His Honor expressed great sympathy with those two communities and gave them very sound advice. His Honor warned the talukdárs that, if they and their children neglected English education, they would cease to be the leaders of people in political matters, and to be consulted by Government in public affairs and even in questions which closely concerned them. Again, the ruling chiefs as well as the talukdárs should take His Honor's definition of loyalty to heart. The British Government does not like flattery and subservience, but wants its friends and allies to ascertain and carry out its chief aims and objects. The talukdárs of Oudh cannot be too grateful to Sir Auckland Colvin for the manner in which His Honor has endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity for acquiring English education. His Honor counselled the Musalmáns to refrain from mutual discord, to abandon fanaticism, and to acquire those qualities which are necessary for success at the present time. Sir Auckland Colvin never gave vent to his thoughts and feelings so freely before.

HINDUSTÁNI, Mar. 23rd, 1892.

Comments on Sir Auckland Colvin's late speeches at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Allahabad.

7. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 23rd March, in commenting upon Sir Auckland Colvin's late speeches at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Allahabad, observes that His Honor is entitled to praise for his laudable efforts in connection with the establishment of a school for the education of the sons and relatives of the Oudh talukdárs. But His Honor was guilty of a misstatement in saying that the Canning College had been established by the talukdárs for the education of their sons, yet the children of the middle class of society had benefited by it. The College was not intended for the sole benefit of the sons of talukdárs, and the misstatement is an insult to the memory of Mahárája Sir Man Singh and other talukdárs who were well known for their public spirit and generosity. Sir Auckland Colvin told the talukdárs that they had always been the leaders of society, but that they were now in danger of being supplanted by other men. If any talukdárs were ever leaders of society, they were so because of their shrewdness and intellectual attainments, and not simply because they were talukdárs. Knowledge has always led wealth and will always continue to do so. Sir Auckland Colvin was not well-advised in ridiculing the middle class in an indirect way. Again, His Honor's description of loyalty was not a happy one. His Honor said that loyal men were bound to carry out the wishes of the authorities who ruled over them. He meant that the talukdárs should blindly carry out the instructions of the officers, considering them as gospel truths. This was a lesson in slavery to the talukdárs. They are an intelligent body of men and appreciate the advantages of education. In order to encourage education among them it is not necessary to tell them that if they neglect education they will be considered disloyal. Had His Honor's speech at the talukdárs' school not been marred by the defects above referred to, it would have been a very excellent one. In his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Cawnpore water-works Sir Auckland Colvin libelled natives when he said that well-to-do natives did not like to spend money in promoting the convenience of their fellow-citizens. It will be admitted on all hands that natives are a very generous people, as will be perceived from the numerous charitable endowments established by them. The chiefs of Jaipur and Bhopal have provided water-works for their subjects free of any charge, while Sir Auckland Colvin's Government, which has agreed to contribute six lakhs towards the cost of the Cawnpore water-works, is loudly proclaiming the fact to the whole world. His Honor abused those men who had offered any opposition to his water-supply schemes; but it is due to their opposition that His Honor has increased the Government contribution to the Cawnpore water-works from four lakhs to six lakhs, and that the estimates have been lowered. In his speech on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Muhammadan boarding house at Allahabad, Sir Auckland Colvin expressed himself as a true friend to Musalmáns, and advised them to abandon obstinacy, fanaticism and false racial pride, and to march with the times. But fanaticism is inseparable from Islam. As regards the prevalence of false pride among

Musalmáns, the Anglo-Indian officers themselves are responsible for it. Sir Lepel Griffin and other Europeans of that class lose no opportunity of telling Musalmáns that Government has a special regard for them, and that they should never sympathize with Hindus, but should consider them their slaves. On the other hand, Sir James Lyall, in his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Khalsa College, told the Sikhs that Englishmen held them in high respect, as they had broken the power of the tyrannical Musalmáns. As long as the Anglo-Indians blow hot and cold in the same breath there can be no improvement in the state of things. It will not do to treat the Musalmáns in one way in order to induce them to oppose the National Congress and in another way on other occasions.

Ázád, Mar. 25th, 1892.

8. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 25th March, says that as some members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board offered unnecessary opposition to the water-supply scheme, Sir Auckland Colvin was obliged to administer a severe rebuke to them. The principal duty of a Municipal Board is to introduce sanitary reforms, and Government Officers are bound to put down any members, who throw impediments in the way of such reforms, with a high hand. Cawnpore, being a chief centre of trade in these provinces, is a flourishing city and can have no difficulty in meeting the cost of water-works, especially when Government is ready to contribute a portion of the cost. At last the board acceded to the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor lately laid the foundation stone of the works, making a very conciliatory speech on the occasion. Although Lucknow is a poor city, it has offered no opposition to the water-supply project. The water-works provided by Sir Auckland Colvin at the principal cities in these provinces will be suitable memorials of His Honor's beneficent administration.

Laying of the foundation stone of the Cawnpore water-works by Sir Auckland Colvin.

Ázád, Mar. 25th, 1892.

9. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 25th March, says that the *Pioneer* accuses the talukdárs in Oudh of increasing rent in underhand ways, and hopes that the impending revision of settlement will bring those ways to light. The *Pioneer* represents the talukdárs as a rich body of men and the cultivators as a poverty-stricken people. Probably the contribution of large donations by the talukdárs to funds established by Government officers for works of public utility has induced the Allahabad newspaper to form an exaggerated idea of their wealth. As it is, their condition is very unsatisfactory; many of them have lost their estates and are reduced to poverty, and many others are hopelessly in debt; their external pomp is no true index to the real state of their treasuries. If the revenue were severely assessed at the revision of settlement, the rent would have to be enhanced proportionately, and both landlords and cultivators would be ruined.

Pioneer and the talukdárs of Oudh.

Najm-ul-Akhbár, Mar. 28th, 1892.

10. The *Najm-ul Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th March, says that the four European soldiers who were charged with having killed a native at Meerut have been acquitted by the Cantonment Magistrate, who is of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by a native cook. There is no need to comment on the case at any length, as Europeans implicated in the murder of natives are always let off, on one pretext or another. But the question is, what steps have been taken to find out the cook whom the Magistrate considers the real culprit?

Acquittal of the four European soldiers charged with the murder of a native at Meerut.

Nasim-i-Agra, Mar. 23rd, 1892.

11. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd March, complains that dishonest men often succeed in having forged documents registered by getting the so-called executors of the documents falsely personated by other men before the Registrars. Some Registrars note down on the documents personal marks for identification, if the so-called executors have any ostensible marks. But the check is not an effective one. Each registrar should be required to take a photograph of the executor of a document presented to him for registration, and to affix one copy of the photograph, sealed and signed by him, to the document, and another copy to his register. The cost would not exceed 8 annas a copy, and might be realized with the registration fee.

Suggestion regarding the taking of photographs of executors of documents by Registrars.

NAJM-UL-HIND, Mar. 23rd, 1892.

12. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 23rd March, approves of the proposal regarding the appointment of Honorary Munsifs, on the ground that they, possessing local information, will be able to decide cases more satisfactorily and promptly. No court fees should be levied on suits filed in their courts.

Appointment of Honorary Munsifs.

JAM-I-JAMSHED, Mar. 12th, 1892.

13. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 12th March, says that no mukhtár can cross-examine witnesses and make an address in a civil suit without the special permission of the court. This is an unjust and unnecessary disability and should be removed. Moreover, the High Court should fix rates of fees for mukhtárs in civil suits.

Mukhtars and civil courts.

LATIF-UL-AKHBÁR, Mar. 25th, 1892.

14. The *Latif-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 25th March, says that Mr. D. T. Roberts, the late Magistrate of Gorakhpur, was very popular with all classes of people, and that his departure from the district is much regretted by them. There was a large crowd of men at the Railway Station on the 21st idem to see him off.

Mr. D. T. Roberts, late Magistrate of Gorakhpur.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ, March 28th, 1892.

15. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th March, expresses satisfaction at the promotion of Mr. F. S. Bullock, the Magistrate of Bijnor, to the Judicial Commissionership of Berar, but regrets his approaching departure from Bijnor. He is an able, shrewd and sympathetic officer, and equally accessible to all classes of men. On his arrival he found the Hindus and Musalmáns of the district animated by a strong mutual ill-feeling, but he soon restored friendship between the two communities. The citizens will always remember him with gratitude, especially for his establishment of the Female Hopital and the raising of the local school to the status of a High School. He was just and kind to his subordinate officials in the district. It may be hoped that he will rise to the Lieutenant-Governorship of these provinces in course of time.

Mr. F. S. Bullock, Magistrate of Bijnor.

NAJM-UL-HIND, March 23rd, 1892.

16. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 23rd March, observes that Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, the popular and enlightened Magistrate of Moradabad, goes to England on furlough for 12 months from 15th April. His departure will be a great misfortune to the inhabitants of the district, inasmuch as he is sympathetic and kind-hearted, like an angel.

Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, Magistrate of Moradabad.

NYAYA SUDHA, Mar. 23rd, 1892.

17. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 23rd March, says that Mr. Alay Muhammad, a Statutory Civilian, has lately been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Mandla. This is the first occasion in the history of the Central Provinces that a native has been placed in charge of a district. Mr. Alay Muhammad is really a very able officer, otherwise the Chief Commissioner would not have appointed him to a post of such responsibility.

Appointment of Mr. Alay Muhammad as Deputy Commissioner of Mandla, Central Provinces.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR, March 24th, 1892.

18. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 24th March, expresses satisfaction that Mr. Allen, Joint Magistrate, will not be transferred to Jhánsi, as was rumoured, but will be retained at Allahabad. The inhabitants of Allahabad are very thankful to him for his justice and sympathy, and still more so for his checking blackguardism and ruffianism.

Praise of Mr. Allen, Joint Magistrate, Allahabad.

OUDH AKHBÁR, Mar. 26th, 1892.

19. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 26th March, gives the proceedings of the farewell meeting held in the Husainabad buildings, Lucknow, in honor of Colonel Horsford, Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur, who was formerly city Magistrate of Lucknow. He has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Andamans. Munshi Nawal Kishore, C. I. E., made a short speech in his praise, to which he gave a suitable reply.

Farewell meeting at Lucknow in honor of Colonel Horsford.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR, Mar. 28th, 1892.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th March, says that in its comments on the native press in the last Administration Report the Local Government observes that there can be no improvement in the tone of vernacular newspapers until they are conducted by more respectable men. Undoubtedly the present unsatisfactory state of the native

Bad tone of the vernacular newspapers.

press is due to the circumstance that many newspapers are in the hands of men who have no position in society. The Government itself is to blame in this matter. It readily grants permission to any person to start a newspaper, without inquiring into his social position, character and education.

JAM-I-JAMSHED, Mar. 12th, 1892.

Native druggists at Moradabad.

21. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 12th March, complains that at Moradabad native druggists dispense adulterated and even wrong medicines, and that probably this is the reason why men under the treatment of *hakims* or native physicians do not get well soon. The Municipal Board has appointed a man to examine medicines and articles of food exposed for sale. He has, however, confined his attention to the latter, and several men who sold adulterated *ghi* (clarified butter) and other such things have been committed by him to the Magistrate for trial. The board should ask him to pay visits to the shops of native druggists and carefully examine all the medicines.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI, Mar. 26th, 1892.

Capture of *pariah* dogs at Bareilly.

22. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 26th March, complains that at Bareilly dogs are caught in a very objectionable way. They are noosed and dragged to the pound, and the result is that some of them are severely hurt and bleed profusely through the mouth. The sight is a very painful one, and if a dog so caught and dragged happens to belong to any person, he is much annoyed at the cruel treatment of his dog. The cruel practice should be put a stop to. Men who catch dogs should see that the animals are not hurt, and should at once put them into cages which should be provided for the purpose. There is another objectionable practice to which the board should give its attention. When dogs have been killed by poison at the pound, their dead bodies are dragged through the streets of the city on their way to the place where they are buried. The practice is objectionable on sanitary grounds, and very disagreeable to people.

NASIM-I-AGRA, Mar. 23rd, 1892.

Temporary suspension of supply of water from the water-works at Agra.

23. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd March, complains that the supply of water from the Agra water-works was under suspension from the evening of the 19th to 7-30 A.M. on the 21st idem, and that consequently the citizens were exposed to great inconvenience. The Hindu and Muhammadan water-carriers supplied water at high prices.

NASIM-I-AGRA, Mar. 30th, 1892.

Suggestion regarding the construction of pools near stand posts at Agra.

24. A local correspondent of the same paper, of the 30th March, suggests that small pools may be built near the stand posts in public streets and thoroughfares for the collection of waste water, and that cattle may be allowed to drink from those pools.

AZÁD, Mar. 25th, 1892.

Need for an Indian Vagrancy Law.

25. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 25th March, complains that there is a steady increase in the number of professional beggars who are strong enough to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, but who have made themselves a burden and even a pest to society. Some of them have become religious mendicants and are in affluent circumstances, and dakaits and robbers are to be found among them. The Government of India had better pass an Indian Vagrancy Law with a view to check the evil. (The *Mihr i-Nimroz*, Bijnor, of the 21st March, expresses nearly the same sentiments regarding the subject, and urges that steps should be taken to prevent an increase in the number of professional beggars.)

III.—LEGISLATION.

OUDH PUNCH, Mar. 24th, 1892.

India Councils Bill.

26, The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 24th March, contains a cartoon in which Her Britannic Majesty is represented as holding in her arms a roll of paper, marked the India Councils Bill, and kissing it. The letter press is a Persian proverb which means that every man has a high opinion of his own son.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

ALMORA AKHBÁR, Mar. 28th, 1892.

Mismanagement of the Badri Nath temples by the late Rawal.

27. A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár*, of the 28th March, complains that the management of the Badri Nath temples for the last 30 years during the incumbency of the late Rawál Purushotamji was most unsatisfactory. The income of the temples was appropriated by

him and other officials to their own use, and the temples are in debt to the extent 25 or 30 thousands rupees. The late Rawal had two wives, the senior one of whom induced him to transfer to her some two lakhs of rupees worth of jewellery. In consequence of a quarrel she had with him, she has left him and now lives with a young man at Nandprayag. The junior wife is still with him and is possessed of fifty or sixty thousand rupees worth of property. Among the subordinate officials Kashi Rám has about fifty thousand rupees and Bhim Dat about eighty or ninety thousand rupees. As the late Rawal himself was rapacious, he was unable to prevent his subordinates from following the example set by his rapacity. The *Almora Akhbár* censures the conduct of the late Rawal and advises him to pay himself the debts of the temples which were incurred in his time.

Azád, Mar. 25th, 1892.

Parsi dramatic companies at Lucknow.

28. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 25th March, on the authority of a local correspondent, complains that at Lucknow two Parsi dramatic companies have been performing for the last five months, and that another similar company has lately arrived and received permission from the City Magistrate to perform for three months. As such companies corrupt the morals of people and impoverish the city, they should be ordered to leave Lucknow at once. The writer has spent his pay, which is Rs. 50 a month, in attending the theatres for the last two months, and his brother has borrowed Rs. 40 and a neighbour Rs. 100 for the purpose.

Prayág Samáchár, Mar. 24th 1892.

A monkey at the police station at the Tucker Bridge, Allahabad.

29. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 24th March, complains that a monkey belonging to the police officials attached to the police station at the Tucker Bridge at Allahabad bites people. On the 20th March one Sumesar's son, who is 6 years of age, was wounded, and next day one Rámdin, Khattri, was bitten by the brute. It is to be hoped the animal will be shot.

Nasim-i-Agra, Mar. 30th, 1892.

Street lights at Agra.

30. A local correspondenet of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th March, urges that a statement showing the times at which lamps are to be lighted up and extinguished every night during the month should be posted in every street or muhalla of the Agra Municipality. Such a statement would enable the citizens to keep an eye on the lamplighters, and report them to the municipal authorities, if they light the lamps later or extinguish them earlier than the fixed time.

Nasim-i-Agra. Mar. 30th, 1892.

Sale of meat at Jhánsi.

31. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th March, on the authority of its Jhánsi correspondent, complains that meat-shops have not yet been removed from the market place, and that butchers carry about and sell meat in streets and lanes largely inhabited by Hindus. The municipal board should give the matter its immediate attention.

Nizam i-Mulk. Mar. 23rd 1892.

Cases of dakaiti at Moradabad.

32. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 23rd March, complains that several cases of dakaiti have lately occurred in the Moradabad district. A dakaiti was committed at Hasanpur, two men being killed by the robbers; and a case has recently occurred also at Amroha.

ALLAHABAD,
The 31st March 1892.

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